REMARKS

Claims 1-8, 17-33, 43-51 and 70-81 are pending in the present application. By this Response, claims 1, 17, 25 and 43 are amended to recite that the user is provided with the option to redirect the routing of the call prior to establishing a communication connection between an originator of the incoming call and the data processing system. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested in view of the above amendments and the following remarks.

I. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness

The Office Action rejects claims 1-8, 17-33, 43-51, and 70-81 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jain et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,085,101) in view of Wang et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,161,134/ or "Wang"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As to claims 1-8, 17-33, 43-51, and 70-81, the Office Action states:

> Regarding claims 1, 17, 25, and 43, Jain discloses a system and its corresponding method of "redirecting or re-routing a call from a data processing system having a first address to another device having another address, comprising the step of receiving at the data processing system a registration notice of an incoming call from a server, responsive to receiving the user input (see below), transmitting the new address to which the incoming call is to be redirected", i.e., call management is disclosed wherein new address or new location of the intended recipient can be recognized, and the call or message from the user at a data processing system can be forwarding to or re-directing to the new location using personal locating services and/or personal communication internetworking (see Figs. 2, 4, 6, 8 7 13; col. 1/lines 10-37 for a plurality of data processing systems, col. 2/lines 12-26 for registration notification using HLR and call forwarding, col. 6/lines 47-67 for forwarding addresses and col. 13/line 50 to col. 14/line 34 for personal location services).
>
> Jain does not disclose the step of "responsive to receiving the registration notice, providing a user with an option to redirect the routing of the call; receiving user input in response to providing the option to redirect the routing of the call, wherein the user input identifies a new address of another device, other than the data processing system, to which the call is to be routed" as pre-amended; however, Wang teaches an exact same technique in using individual user profile and the user can further designate his or her preferences, using an option to redirect or rerouting a call by entering a new address of another device, to a new address of

PAGE 11/16 * RCVD AT 1/28/2004 4:38:56 PM [Eastern Standard Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-1/1 * DNIS:8729306 * CSID:9723672002 * DURATION (mm-ss):04-46

E

another device that he would like to communicate (see Wang, Fig. 8, Figs. 17-19 & 21-22 as the user has an option to choose to transfer a call to line 1 or 2 or he can enter a new address or a new number on line 1720 of Fig. 17, and col. 36/line 10 to col. 37/line 11 for call forwarding, col. 38/line 15 to col. 40/line 32 for user interaction with the option to transfer a call, and col. 39/line 58 to col. 40/line 32 for transfer procedure whereas the user can input a new address of another device that the user specifies for the call to be routed to.) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jain's system with Wang's teaching technique of providing the user an opportunity or an option to specify a new address to his or her intended destination for another device, and based on user profile and preferences (user settings (as illustrated in Figs. 26 & 27), the system easily routes the call to a desired location as taught by Wang. The motivation for doing this is to offer to the users an interaction manner for directly receiving their inputs in controlling and modifying their intended destinations as the user prefers.

Office Action dated October 28, 2003, pages 3-4.

Claim 1, which is representative of claims 17, 25 and 43 with regard to similarly recited subject matter, reads as follows:

1. A method of redirecting a call from a data processing system having a first address to another device having another address, comprising the steps of:

receiving at the data processing system, a registration notice of an incoming call from a server;

responsive to receiving the registration notice, providing a user with an option to redirect the routing of the call prior to establishing a communication connection between an originator of the incoming call and the data processing system;

receiving user input in response to providing the option to redirect the routing of the incoming call, wherein the user input identifies a new address of another device, other than the data processing system, to which the incoming call is to be routed; and

responsive to receiving the user input, transmitting the new address to which the incoming call is to be redirected. (emphasis added)

One of the principle advantages of the present invention is the ability to provide a notification of an incoming call to a user of a data processing device prior to the user having to establish communication with the originator of the call, and providing an option for the user to input an address for another device to which the call may be redirected. In

PAGE 12/16 * RCVD AT 1/28/2004 4:38:56 PM [Eastern Standard Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-1/1 * DNIS:8729306 * CSID:9723672002 * DURATION (mm-ss):04-46

E

this way, the user need not ever accept the incoming call at his data processing device and may decide where to redirect the call so that proper communication can be provided. Thus, a key feature of the invention is to be able to prompt the user for a forwarding address before a connection is established and thereby redirect the call to another device before a connection is established. This feature has been clarified and emphasized by the above amendments to the independent claims.

Neither of the Jain nor Wang references teach or suggest these features. Specifically, neither Jain nor Wang teach or suggest "responsive to receiving the registration notice, providing a user with an option to redirect the routing of the call prior to establishing a communication connection between an originator of the incoming call and the data processing system" and "receiving user input in response to providing the option to redirect the routing of the incoming call, wherein the user input identifies a new address of another device, other than the data processing system, to which the incoming call is to be routed", as recited in claim 1 and similar features found in claims 17, 25 and 43.

Jain is directed to a system for multicasting a single message to a plurality of recipients. With the system of Jain, a message provider calls a multicast service, the network server queries the message provider and obtains the message and recipient addresses, the network server then contacts some or all of the recipients and transmits the message to those recipients that were contacted (see column 3, lines 48-68). Jain further teaches that the multicasting functionality of the Jain system may be used in conjunction with known communication network services such as personal location service and call forwarding. Call forwarding, as is described in the Jain reference (column 2, lines 24-26), involves receiving a call with a designation of a destination telephone number and automatically consulting stored information to identify an alternate number to which calls to the destination telephone number are to be forwarded. Personal location service is a known service of cellular telephone systems in which a cell or registration area in which a mobile terminal is currently located is identified from existing information in the wireless communication infrastructure (column 13, lines 59-61).

The Office Action admits, and Applicants agree, that Jain does not teach "responsive to receiving the registration notice, providing a user with an option to

PAGE 13/16 * RCVD AT 1/28/2004 4:38:56 PM [Eastern Standard Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-1/1 * DNIS:8729306 * CSID:9723672002 * DURATION (mm-ss):04-46

E

redirect the routing of the call; receiving user input in response to providing the option to redirect the routing of the call, wherein the user input identifies a new address of another device, other than the data processing system, to which the call is to be routed" (see Office Action, page 3). However, the Office Action alleges that Wang teaches these features in Figures 8, 17-19 and 21-22, column 36, line 10 to column 37, line 11, and column 38, line 15 to column 40, line 32. Applicants respectfully disagree.

The cited Figures and sections of the Wang reference refer to transferring and forwarding of calls. With regard to forwarding of calls, Wang teaches that the interfaces shown in Figures 21 and 22 may be used to designate an alternative address to which incoming calls may be forwarded. However, the entry of the call forwarding alternative address is performed prior to the call being received. That is, the alternative address must be established prior to any notification of an incoming call being received. This is similar to the call forwarding discussed in Jain, i.e. using already stored alternative address information to determine where to forward the call. While Figure 22 shows an interface through which the call forwarding alternative address may be changed, this is not an interface that is provided in response to receiving a notification of a call. To the contrary, any calls that are received after the alternative address has been changed will be forwarded to the new alternative address rather than the previously used alternative address.

This is clear from the description of Figures 21 and 22 in column 36 and the graphical user interface in column 40. At column 36, lines 35-37, Wang clearly states that call forwarding of all calls to the alternative address is clearly performed after the entry of the call forwarding alternative address. In column 40, lines 55-60, Wang teaches that the user inputs a number such as "9876" as the number of the forwarded to network device and a call forwarding features is then established with the gateway server. Thus, call forwarding of incoming calls will then be performed. The call forwarding of Wang does not involve a user receiving a notification of an incoming call, being provided with an option for entering an address to which the call is to be forwarded, prior to establishing a communication connection between the originator of the call and a data processing system, and then receiving input from a user of the data processing device identifying the address to which the call is to be forwarded. To the contrary, Wang

PAGE 14/16 * RCVD AT 1/28/2004 4:38:56 PM [Eastern Standard Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-1/1 * DNIS:8729306 * CSID:9723672002 * DURATION (mm-ss):04-46

E

requires that the alternative address be established prior to call forwarding occurring and the call forwarding is then performed automatically by the gateway server until disabled.

With regard to transferring of calls, Wang teaches that calls may be transferred between two lines and graphical user interfaces are provided for facilitating this operation, as shown in Figures 18 and 19. The call transferring of Wang involves a connecting a call on a first line, i.e. line 01, establishing a connection of another call on a second line, i.e. line 02, and then transferring the call on line 01 to the line on 02. Wang specifically states "As indicated in FIG. 9, line 01 is already connected when the user starts the transfer program 902" (column 36, lines 51-52) and "The palm-sized computer 343 then sends a dial (A1) "5432" message 910 formatted according to FIG. 5D to the Ethernet telephone 310. The Ethernet telephone 310 then connects line 02 to the "5432" device 912..." (column 36, lines 61-67). The call on the first line 01 is then connected to the "5432" device on line 02 (column 37, lines 7-10).

Thus, with regard to call transferring, Wang requires that two communications be established with the palm-sized device prior to being able to perform the transfer, one of which must already be established prior to entry of the device id for the other line. The call transferring can only be performed with already established communication connections between an originator of the call and the palm-sized device and a call from the palm-sized device and a destination device, i.e. the "5432" device. Therefore, the call transfer option of Wang does not teach or suggest "responsive to receiving the registration notice, providing a user with an option to redirect the routing of the call prior to establishing a communication connection between an originator of the incoming call and the data processing system" and does not teach or suggest "receiving user input in response to providing the option to redirect the routing of the incoming call, wherein the user input identifies a new address of another device, other than the data processing system, to which the incoming call is to be route" (emphasis added). Neither call forwarding nor call transferring in Wang teaches or suggests these features.

Therefore, neither Jain nor Wang, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest all of the features of claim 1 as detailed above. Claims 17, 25 and 43 recite similar features and thus, are allowable over the alleged combination of Jain and Wang for similar reasons. At least by virtue of their dependency on claims 17, 25 and 43, Jain and

PAGE 15/16 * RCVD AT 1/28/2004 4:38:56 PM [Eastern Standard Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-1/1 * DNIS:8729306 * CSID:9723672002 * DURATION (mm-ss):04-46

E

Wang, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest the features of dependent claims 2-8, 18-24, 26-33, 44-51 and 70-81. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claims 1-8, 17-33, 43-51, and 70-81 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn.

II. Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over Jain and Wang and is now in condition for allowance. The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the Examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

DATE: January 28, 2004

Stephen J. Walder, Jr.
Reg. No. 41,534
Carstens, Yee & Cahoon, LLP
P.O. Box 802334
Dallas, TX 75380
(972) 367-2001
Attorney for Applicants

PAGE 16/16 * RCVD AT 1/28/2004 4:38:56 PM [Eastern Standard Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-1/1 * DNIS:8729306 * CSID:9723672002 * DURATION (mm-ss):04-46

E